

Scott County Kicker.

PHIL A. HAFNER, Publisher.

BENTON, MISSOURI

He who cannot dream cannot do.

Faith is ever prophetic of facts.

Pain is the price of all deep pleasures.

The church service that drags will not draw men.

So many rebaters are being indicted that in railroad circles nobody's anybody any longer unless he is out on bond.

"I practice what I preach," says Andrew Carnegie. "When I write 'enough' I spell it e-n-u-g." Oh, Andrew, that is not enough! That's too much.

Having been within 200 miles of the North Pole, says the Bloomington Pantagraph, Lieut. Peary is able to bear testimony that none of the weather reports from that locality has not been at all exaggerated.

There were 3,888 foreigners among the 44,942 students registered at German universities last summer. The German students are again demanding an increase in matriculation and tuition fees for foreigners who attend their universities.

Tobacco pipes made from calabash have come into general use in South Africa. The calabash colors like meerschaum, and will take a high polish. It is said to give a special softness of flavor that pipes of no other material offer.

In reply to a correspondent who asks: "How can I stop biting my finger nails?" the New York Herald says: "Wear a muzzle." That might do, adds the Chicago Record-Herald, but wouldn't it be simpler for him to have his teeth pulled?

Give a bore a stogie and he will never trouble you again. He may hate, but he will fear you. So even the stogie has its uses. Everything, says the Quincy Daily White, has, in fact, not barring the cigarette, which is an automatic fool-killer has wonderful potencies.

"We in London," says London Opinion, "have two music halls crowded nightly by the exhibition of shapely women clad in nothing but white paint and classical atmosphere." Is this an exaggeration, or is London really so much more wicked than the worst mining camp in America?

The duke of Abruzzi has visited London to thank the British government and the Royal Geographical society for their assistance and the interest they took in his expedition to Mount Ruwenzori, the famous "Mountain of the Moon" of olden geographers.

During the demolition of some old premises at Backing (Essex), England, a glass bottle, curiously shaped, was taken from the chimney stack, where it had been carefully bricked in, and when opened was found to contain a copy of the lease of the property, dated 1785.

Fort Mifflin is no longer necessary for the defense of Baltimore, and is to be abandoned, but it will always be remembered because over it waves the "Star Spangled Banner" of Key's vision and song. It is reported that Baltimore will maintain the fort as a public resort, as Fort Independence is maintained in Boston.

Folk who live along the rural free delivery routes and have seen the carrier trudge over heavy roads through bad weather will approve the recent gift of an automobile to a New Jersey carrier. It will help the postman and at the same time speed the delivery of mail. Nevertheless, one cannot help asking whether a carrier's modest salary will pay the running expenses of a gasoline gig.

The great English battleship Dreadnought, which was tested at sea the other day, developed a speed, according to unofficial announcement, of nearly 22 1/2 knots an hour, and maintained for eight hours an average speed of 21 1/2 knots. This makes it the fastest battleship afloat. The ship is equipped with turbine engines, which now seem to have vindicated themselves beyond any doubt.

One of the Philadelphia papers has given considerable space to correspondence upon the problem of domestic economy and the cost of living. Writers whose resources vary widely have given their experience and offered their advice. One woman whose husband gives her \$5,000 a year for her family of four is unable to get along comfortably on that sum. She wants a sample bill of fare for a week, and also information as to where she can "get a hat for less than \$15." Another woman with a family of three has less than \$500 a year, yet says they "have the best of everything and plenty of it."

A young college graduate has been learning something about "practical" politics. He attempted to wrest the control of a New York assembly district from Tammany. When the campaign was over he found that the men whom he had trusted to cooperate with him had taken his money and hired out to the other side. They took his ballots, but did not vote them. The "detective" whom he hired to watch his rival turned out to be a lieutenant of that rival, and some of his professed followers stole his watch, chain and diamond scarfpin.

Ristori, the great Italian actress, once remarked: "I cannot portray vice, but I can understand and realize crime." All the more powerful passions were within her range—hatred, jealousy, remorse, revenge—but her love-making, except in farce, was, as a rule, a failure. Her mind, like her life, was so singularly crystalline that she could not understand mere vice. "I would rather be a great murderer," said she, "than a morbid, sickly fantasist, such as are, for the most part, the heroes of your modern drama."

HE IS GUILTY

OF MURDER OF HIS SWEETHEART, GRACE BROWN, AT BIG MOOSE LAKE.

GILLETTE JURY VERDICT

The Prisoner Showed No Emotion When the Foreman Read the Result—How the Jury Stood.

Herkimer, N. Y.—The jury in the trial of Chester E. Gillette for the murder of his sweetheart, Grace Brown, at Big Moose lake on July 11, returned a verdict of guilty in the first degree.

Former Senator Mills, Gillette's counsel, before adjournment, announced that when court reconvened he would move to have the verdict set aside.

The jury, which had deliberated for five hours, sent word that a verdict had been reached. A moment later they filed into the court room and an officer, who had been sent for Gillette, returned with the prisoner.

Gillette showed no emotion. Pale and a trifle nervous, Gillette faced the jury and when Marshal Hatch, the foreman, declared that a verdict of guilty in the first degree had been found, the youthful prisoner gave no sign of emotion. A few moments later, when his counsel had announced his purpose of making a formal motion that the verdict be set aside, and the judge was dismissing the jurors, Gillette bent over a nearby table, and picking up a pencil, wrote something on a sheet of paper. He then folded the paper carefully and placed it in his pocket. Immediately afterwards he was taken from the court room back to his cell in the jail.

It was learned that the jury had some difficulty in reaching an agreement, and that six ballots were taken before the twelve men agreed. Up to that time the jury had stood 11 to 1 for conviction and 1 for acquittal.

The following is what Gillette wrote:

"Father—I am convicted—Chester."

It was a message to his father who is in Denver.

"If the reporters want to see me," he said to Sheriff Richards, "tell them I have nothing to say, only that I did not expect that verdict."

TWO IMPORTANT QUESTIONS.

Liquor Traffic and Church and State in Oklahoma.

Guthrie, Okla.—President Murray of the constitutional convention, has appointed two more important committees, namely, those on the regulation of the liquor traffic and on county boundaries. That on liquor regulation is headed by Luke Roberts, of Okfuskee, as chairman. The general belief is that two-thirds of the members of the latter committee, which will pass on the prohibition provision of the new constitution, favor state-wide prohibition.

A resolution was presented by an Oklahoma delegate calling on the convention to draft a law maintaining the individuality of church and state. The resolution was a practical embodiment of a memorial from Seventh Day Adventists. The memorial is signed by 5,000 and asks that no reference be made in the constitution to any day to be set aside for public worship.

BUT FIVE WORLD POWERS.

Thus Argues Prof. Coolidge, of Harvard, in Paris.

Paris, France.—A large audience assembled at the Sorbonne to hear the opening lecture of Prof. Archibald Cary Coolidge, of Harvard university. Among those present were several French educators and publicists. It is the purpose of Prof. Coolidge to develop in his lectures the theme of the United States as a world power. He defines a world power as a country whose economic and political interests are universal. He contended that there are only five such powers—Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia and the United States, the last named having entered the classification after the Spanish-American war.

FAST MAIL IN THE SOUTH.

Southern Railway Unable Longer to Operate Train No. 97.

Washington.—The postoffice department has decided to issue orders terminating the allowance for fast mail facilities from Washington to New Orleans on Jan. 5. Postmaster General Cortelyou made this announcement after receiving notice from the Southern railway that owing to the increased traffic it will be unable to continue the operation of "train 97."

CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.

Mothers Went Out to Work, Leaving Them Alone.

Westfield, N. J.—Four children, two boys and two girls, ranging in age from two months to five years, were burned to death at their home near here, Mrs. W. F. Wenzel and Mrs. Oscar Felzer, who lived together with their two children, each went out to work, leaving their little ones alone. During their absence the house caught fire and the children perished.

INVESTIGATE HARRIMAN SYSTEM

Interstate Commerce Commission Will Consider.

Washington.—The proposed investigation of what is known as the Harriman system of railroads will be the subject of a conference by the interstate commerce commission. The commission has for some time had the matter of an investigation under advisement, because of communications which have reached it, alleging that the effect of the alleged combination is to suppress competition.

SEC. TAFT TELLS WHY

DETAILS IN ANNUAL REPORT THE BROWNVILLE AFFAIR.

NEGRO TROOPS WERE FIRED

Says It Was Only Means of Ridding Service of Would-Be and Actual Murderers.

Washington.—In his annual report Secretary Taft devotes considerable space to a defense and explanation of the course of the war department in connection with the discharge without honor from the military service of the battalion of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, which was stationed at Brownville, Tex., last summer. The secretary details the events of the night of Aug. 13, involving the "shooting up of the town" of Brownville by anywhere from nine to twenty members of this battalion. He is very severe in his condemnation of the non-commissioned officers of the battalion for failing to discover and report the perpetrators of the outrage, and of the enlisted men of the battalion who, by maintaining silence when, as he says, they must have known the guilty parties convicted at the crime.

For Good of the Service.

"It may be that in the battalion are a number of men wholly innocent, who know neither who the guilty men are nor any circumstances which will aid in their detection, though this cannot be true of many," says the secretary. "Because there may be innocent men in the battalion, must the government continue to use it to guard communities of men, women and children when it contains so dangerous an element impossible of detection? Certainly not. When a man enlists in the army he knows that, for the very purpose of protecting itself, the government reserves to itself the absolute right of discharge, not as a punishment, but for the public safety or interest. It goes without saying that if the guilty could be ascertained they should and would be punished, but the guilty cannot be ascertained, and the very possibility of determining who are the guilty makes the whole battalion useless to the government as an instrument for maintaining law and order. The only means of ridding the military service of a band of would-be murderers of women and children, and actual murderers of one man, is the discharge of the entire battalion."

AID FARMERS, THE PLEA.

House Passes Bill Permitting Banks to Loan on Real Estate.

Washington.—The house has passed the bill permitting national banking associations to make loans on real estate as security, and limiting the amount of such loans. The vote was 111 to 51.

The bankers in the house urged the passage of the bill, while the opponents of the measure insisted that real estate was not a proper security for national banks. They contended that the system had proved a failure wherever tried.

Mr. Hepburn, of Iowa, and Mr. Williams, of Mississippi, the minority leader, were enthusiastically in favor of the measure, urging that the bill would aid the farmers very greatly and have a tendency to reduce stock speculation.

A FLOOD-SWEPT TOWN.

Clifton, Ariz., with 3,000 Population, Inundated—Many Drowned.

Solomenville, Ariz.—As the result of thirty hours' steady rain over southern Arizona, the mining town of Clifton, with 3,000 population, is swept by a terrific flood, and hundreds of people have fled to the mountains for safety. The known death list reaches 18, and will doubtless be much larger. A large majority of the population are Mexicans and Italians, who live in squallid huts. The town is built in three sections, Chase Creek and North and South Clifton. The catastrophe commenced with the breaking of a big reservoir in the mountain above, precipitating a vast flood upon the Chase Creek section. North and South Clifton are swept by the current of the San Francisco river.

Big Strike of Seamen in Russia.

Odessa.—Suppression of the Seamen's union by the government has been followed by a strike of the seamen, with the result that the business of the shipping companies is completely tied up. About 11,000 men are out. The government appealed to Admiral Skrydoff, commander of the Black sea fleet, to send sailors from Sebastopol to relieve the situation, but the admiral refused to do so, fearing that the sailors would join the strikers. Arrangements have been made to dispatch steamers manned by novices.

Asks to Be Released.

Findlay, O.—The attorneys for the Standard Oil Co. of Ohio have filed in the court of common pleas motions to quash the indictments against John D. Rockefeller, the Standard Oil Co. of Ohio, J. M. Roberts, M. G. Villas and H. P. McIntosh, of Cleveland, officers of the Standard Oil Co. of Ohio. It is stated in the motions that the indictments are uncertain and indefinite, and do not charge an offense in such a manner as to enable the defendants to ascertain the character of the charge made.

Eight Girls Burned.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Eight girls employed in the factory of a novelty paper match, were seriously burned and several others bruised following the explosion of an air-tight compartment, where the matches were stored.

Three Men Killed.

Chambersburg, Pa.—Three men were killed and one fatally injured and five others severely hurt at Wayneboro by the fall of an elevator in the Geiser Manufacturing Co.'s shops. Eleven men were on the lift.

IS ANXIOUS

PRESIDENT LET THE SENATORS KNOW HE COURTED PEN-ROSE RESOLUTION.

THE SHIP SUBSIDY BILL

Proposal That This Measure Be So Amended as to Limit Subsidies to South American and Oriental Trade.

Washington.—During the debate in the senate on the Penrose and Foraker resolutions in reference to the discharge of negro troops, the report was current among senators that the president felt it would be a matter of courtesy if the resolution should be addressed to himself, and so strong, it was said, was this feeling on his part, that he had intimated that unless this course was taken, there would be no response.

Both Resolutions Adopted.

Washington.—The senate adopted the Penrose resolution, asking the president for information regarding the discharge of the negro troops of the Twenty-fifth Infantry; also the Foraker resolution, directing the secretary of war to transmit information on the same subject. Both resolutions carried an identical amendment by Mr. Culberson, asking specifically for the order to Maj. Penrose commanding the troops, which directed him not to turn over to the Texas authorities certain of the troops demanded.

This action followed two hours' debate on the propriety of asking the president for the information, or of directing the secretary of war to furnish it.

Mr. Spooner urged that in matters where congress had an absolute right to information in the possession of the executive, it had always been customary to direct a cabinet officer to furnish it. In matters where it had not this right, and in which there was some doubt about the advisability of publicity, congress usually made a request on the president if it desired the information with the understanding that it should be furnished "if not incompatible with the public interest."

This view was supported also by Mr. Foraker, while Mr. Lodge quoted precedents to the contrary.

The Ship Subsidy Bill.

Washington.—Compromise on the ship subsidy bill seems to be in sight. At the meeting of the house committee on merchant marine and fisheries, Chairman Grosvenor suggested an amendment to the Gallinger bill, which will limit subsidies to the South American and oriental trade. The amended bill will be in harmony with Secretary Root's policy for trade extensions as outlined in recent speeches in the west. Representative Watson, of Indiana, the republican whip, expressed the opinion that the committee could get a favorable report on a bill limiting the subsidies to Latin-American and oriental lines.

The Rural Delivery.

Washington.—Fourth Assistant Postmaster General De Graw has made public a report on the operations of the rural delivery service up to Dec. 1, 1906, showing that the total number of petitions for the establishment of the service thus far received is 54,665, upon 15,453 of which adverse reports were made.

Defeated Littlefield's Bill.

Washington.—The house, by a vote of 110 to 164, defeated the bill of Representative Littlefield, of Maine, removing discriminations against American sailing vessels in the coasting trade. The result of the vote was a surprise to the friends of the measure, who openly charged its defeat to the American Federation of Labor.

Cotton Growing in Africa.

Manchester, Eng.—Delivering an address at the banquet of the British Cotton Growing association, Winston Spencer Churchill, under secretary for the colonies, referred to the necessity of building a railroad in Nigeria, to assist in the development of cotton growing. He said the day was not far distant when Great Britain would be forced to embark upon a great scheme for the amalgamation of the West African colonies of Sierra Leone, the Gold Coast and the two Nigerias, which he characterized as an empire.

San Francisco Stands Pat.

San Francisco, Cal.—The San Francisco board of education will stand by its decision to confine the Japanese school children to the Oriental school. The sentiments of President Roosevelt, as expressed in his message to congress, will not affect their position according to President Altmann of the board, who announced that the board will do all in its power to correct the impression given out by the president's message, which says the Japanese are excluded from San Francisco public schools.

Three Young People Killed.

Joplin, Mo.—Anna Stiffey, aged 15; Earl Cline, aged 14, and Lena Cline, aged 13 while returning home in a buggy, were killed four miles west of Joplin, their vehicle being struck by a passenger train.

Bryan's Comment on Message.

Lincoln, Neb.—Commenting on the president's message, W. J. Bryan says there is much that is good and much that is bad in it. It may be regarded as the president's most important state paper.

IMPROVING OUR WATERWAYS

PRESIDENT SAYS HE FAVORS INCREASED APPROPRIATIONS.

Feels That the Government Should Concern Itself with the Betterment of the Rivers.

Washington.—President Roosevelt told the delegates to the national rivers and harbors convention, who called on him at the White House, that he would consult with the leaders in congress, and expressed the hope that something definite and effective could be done in the way of increased appropriations for the improvement of the nation's waterways. The president, after expressing his pleasure at meeting of the members of the delegation, said:

The President's Views.

"I have come to feel a growing sense of the importance of establishing a far-reaching coherent plan for the general improvement of the waterways of the country. I was first led to consideration of that plan by considering another plan for the use of water, not in connection with preparing the land at the head of the river to produce the harvests that later in part should be carried on the rivers lower down—that is, in connection with the irrigation policy, in which I so strongly believe as vital to the welfare of the Rocky mountain and adjacent states. Just as I feel that the national government should concern itself with utilization of the water of rivers in their sources where the country is dry, so I feel the national government should concern itself with the proper control and utilization of the water lower down in the river, where they are fitted to be the great arteries of communication. I have had it brought strikingly to my attention, but recently, how much we suffer at present because of the inadequate transportation facilities of the railroads for moving the great grain crops and cattle crop of this country. We need and must have further facilities for transportation, and as has been well pointed out, one of the effective methods of effecting railway rates is to provide for a proper system of water transportation. It would not be possible for me to enter into any discussion of the details of your plan until I have spoken with some of the leaders of the two houses of congress. I shall consult with them at once, and trust that somewhat definite and effective can be done along the lines that you mention. You understand, gentlemen, I could not off-hand commit myself to the details of any policy without taking into consideration what the feeling of the coordinate branch would be, and I must be guided largely by their views. I am sure that you will find there the genuine, patriotic purpose to do what is best for the interest of our common country."

Former Governor David R. Francis, of Missouri, presented to the president a large gold medal of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co., similar to those given the heads of the different governments of Europe which participated in the exposition.

Oppose Citizenship for Porto Ricans.

Washington.—The democrats in the house opposed the consideration of the bill conferring United States citizenship on the inhabitants of Porto Rico. Chairman Cooper, of Wisconsin, under the call of committees, called the attention of the house to the erroneous position of the bill on the union calendar, insisting that its proper place was on the house calendar.

Mr. Clark, of Missouri leading the minority, objected to its transfer, but Speaker Cannon decided with Mr. Cooper that it properly belongs on the house calendar.

INDICTMENTS IN UTAH.

Federal Grand Jury After Harriman and Gould Interests.

Salt Lake, Utah.—The federal grand jury that is investigating coal land frauds in Utah and charges that railroad corporations have discriminated against certain shippers, returned indictments against the Union Pacific Railroad Co., the Oregon Short Line Railroad Co., the Union Pacific Coal Co., the Utah Fuel Co. and several representatives of these companies, which are Harriman and Gould concerns.

Holocaust at Cornell.

Ithaca, N. Y.—Fire at Cornell University destroyed the Chi Psi fraternity house, and caused the loss of seven lives. Of these four were students and the others prominent townsmen who had responded to the alarm in the capacity of volunteer firemen. The dead: Alfred S. Robinson, an attorney, volunteer fireman; John C. Rumsey, hardware, volunteer fireman; E. J. Landon, salesman, volunteer fireman; W. W. Grell, East Orange, N. J.; O. L. Schmuck, Hanover, Pa.; J. J. McCutcheon, Jr., Pittsburg, Pa., '09.

SIX MEN ENTOMBED.

Imprisoned in a Tunnel by Cave-in Near Bakersfield, Cal.

Bakersfield, Cal.—The fate of the six men employed by the Edison Electric Co. of Los Angeles, who are imprisoned in a tunnel sixteen miles from here, is unknown. The men were caught in a cave-in.

The accident occurred while the miners were removing timbers from the shaft.

Davidson Gives His Evidence.

Austin, Tex.—In answer to a statement by Senator Bailey, in which Senator Davidson demanded of Atty. Gen. Davidson all documentary evidence in his possession which tended to prove that he (Bailey) was paid by the Standard Oil Co. or by the Standard Oil Co. for services rendered, Atty. Gen. Davidson has made public a statement, which contains all vouchers, notes, letters and drafts in his possession and upon which he based his charges against Bailey.

NEWS FROM MISSOURI

Doctors' Licenses Revoked.

The state board of health has finished its meeting at Kansas City. The grading of the papers of the 69 persons who took the state medical examination will not be finished until January 5. The trials of three physicians for unprofessional conduct were held by the board. The board revoked the licenses of Dr. A. M. Goldstand of St. Louis for advertising himself as the representative of the board; and of Dr. A. M. Disbrow of Denver for securing a Missouri license on a diploma which the board considered worthless. Dr. Edward F. James of Marshall was found guilty of selling liquor illegally. Judgement was suspended one year during good behavior. The case of Dr. C. E. Mathis of Kansas City, charged with sending improper letters through the mails, was not heard because of an injunction kept in existence by an appeal from the circuit court.

Roads Must Exchange Freight.

Some time ago the shippers of Webb City filed complaint against the Missouri Pacific and the St. Louis & San Francisco railroads, charging that these roads had refused to exchange freight over their switches at that place. The board, after an investigation, ordered the railroads to exchange freight. The St. Louis & San Francisco company complied with the order, but the Missouri Pacific, it is said, still refused. The board then submitted the matter to Mr. Hadley, the attorney general, for his opinion as to its powers in the premises.

Mr. Hadley's opinion is to the effect that the board has power to enforce the order by proceedings in the courts, either through the attorney general's office or by the prosecuting attorney in Jasper county. As indicated in the opinion, the board will authorize the prosecuting attorney of Jasper county to institute proceedings in the court there to enforce the order against the Missouri Pacific road.

To Use Motor Cars.

Officials of the Missouri Pacific recently made a trip of inspection over the Bagwell branch of that road from Jefferson City to the Osage river in Miller county, a distance of 54 miles. The trip was made with a special view of looking into the feasibility of establishing a motor car service on the line, similar to the motor service now in use on branch lines of the Union Pacific. The proposition is that the Missouri Pacific will establish a double daily service for passengers, mail and express on the branch, soon after the first of the year. At present there is only one train a day each way. The road serves a prosperous section and it is believed that the motor service would be satisfactory to the people along the branch and profitable to the company.

Willing to Pay the Freight.

James Scott, a merchant of Sheridan who was called to Kansas City about a month ago by a bogus telegram announcing the serious illness of his son at that place, and who later found his son to be well and hearty in Western Kansas, has received a letter that pretends to throw some light on the mystery. The letter was dated at Maryville, but had been mailed at St. Joseph. It contained two \$5 bills, and stated that the writer had intended to rob Mr. Scott at the depot the night he left for Kansas City, but the fact that Mr. Scott was in company with another man prevented him from doing so. The writer said that he was sorry for the occurrence and that he intended to recompense Mr. Scott fully for his trouble and expense and that he would remit more money soon. The letter was unsigned.

Won't Dismiss a Defalcation Case.

A petition is being circulated at Sedalia asking the county attorney, C. C. Kelley, to dismiss the case against J. C. Thompson, the fugitive cashier of the First National bank, which failed May 4, 1904, with a shortage of \$253,000. Thompson departed the following day for Mexico and has resided there ever since. Many persons have remonstrated against the cases being dismissed, hence the prayer of the petition will not be granted.

Hit An Old Dynamite Charge.

E. Rush, a machine helper, was killed and Jesse Bedford, a machine man, made permanently blind and otherwise injured by the explosion of a charge of dynamite at the Tallman mine at Carverville recently. A drill hole had at some former time been driven in the face of the drift and charged with dynamite, which had failed to explode. Rush and Bedford started driving a new hole. The unexpected dynamite was discharged by the contact of the drill bit.

A Locomotive Exploded.

Arthur Jocelyn, engineer on a freight train, and his fireman, whose name was Held, were instantly killed by the explosion of their engine at Knob View, a station on the St. Louis & San Francisco.

Burned A Gambling Outfit.

The gambling paraphernalia captured in the raid on William Ascher's gambling house was burned on the public square at Lexington. William Ascher, the proprietor, was fined \$200 and costs.

Appointments At M. S. U.

The executive board of the Missouri state university finished its meeting at Kansas City recently. Dr. C. W. Hetherington, professor of physical training at the university, was appointed to represent the university at the meeting of the American Association of Physical Directors in New York, December 27. Dr. E. M. Bird, a member of the faculty, was made acting professor of agricultural chemistry. B. B. Thompson of Girard, Kan., was appointed an assistant in dairying.

CHASED AWAY HIS INSOMNIA.

What Meal of Peanuts and Milk Did for One Victim.

A friend who had heard that I sometimes suffer from insomnia told me of a sure cure. "Eat a pint of peanuts and drink two or three glasses of milk before going to bed," said he, "and 'I warrant you'll be asleep within half an hour.' I did as suggested, and now for the benefit of others who may be afflicted with insomnia, I feel it my duty to report what happened so far as I am able this morning to recall the details. First let me say, my friend was right. I did go to sleep very soon after my retirement. Then a friend with his head under my arm came along and asked me if I wanted to buy his feet. I was negotiating with him, when the dragon on which I was riding slipped out of his skin and left me floating in midair. While I was considering how I should get down a bull with two heads peered over the edge of the bed and said he would haul me up if I would climb up and rig a window for him. So as I was sliding down the mountain side the brakeman came in, and I asked him when the train would reach my station. "We passed your station 400 years ago," he said, calmly folding the train up and slipping it into his vest pocket.

At this juncture the clown bounded into the ring and pulled the center pole out of the ground, lifting the tent and all the people in it up, while I stood on the earth below watching myself go out of sight among the clouds above.

Then I awoke and found that I had been asleep almost ten minutes—Good Health Clinic.

WEDDING 4,000 YEARS AGO.

Ceremony Occupies 41 Lines Eight Feet Long in the Telling.

Rameses II died 4,000 years ago but some facts concerning his life are just becoming known. One of these is the story of his marriage, which has just been revealed by Prof. James H. Breasted of the University of Chicago, in his first preliminary report of the expeditions which he has been making among the temples and hieroglyphics along the Nile. He found the account of this in the Sun temple of Abu Simbel, which is one of the principal buildings erected by King Rameses II. To tell the story it required an inscription of 41 lines, each about eight feet long. Prof. Breasted finds it impossible to give the complete translation of this story in his article but reports the use of a word for "snow" is found here in snowless Egypt for the first time in human history.—American Journal of Semitic Language and Literature.

Hurry! Hurry!

"Man's business requires haste," remarks the Journal of Public Health. "The average business man and professional man eats in a hurry, and gets dyspepsia. He walks in a hurry, and gets apoplexy. He talks in a hurry, and gets the lie. He does business in a hurry, and becomes a bankrupt. He votes in a hurry, and produces corruption. He marries in a hurry, and gets a divorce. He trains his children in a hurry, and develops spendthrifts and criminals. He gets religion in a hurry, and forgets it in a hurry. He makes his will in a hurry, and leaves a legal contest. He dies in a hurry, and goes to the devil. And his tribe steadily increases."

An Easy Matter.

The man was playing euchre with the latest belle of the Mountain house, while his bride of three months was trying to busy her mind as well as her fingers with a piece of embroidery.

Suddenly the husband turned toward the wife with a patronizing air.

"Pardon me," he exclaimed; "I hadn't noticed that I was between you and the light!"

"Oh, pray don't move!" the little woman replied. "I can see through you perfectly well!"—Lippincott's.

Story-Telling Competition.

One of the attractions at the forthcoming New Zealand International Exhibition at Christchurch will be a story-telling competition, for which eight prizes are offered. The stories, which must be "based on colonial life," are not to exceed 3,000 words.—Exchange.

The Beginning of Wisdom.

A man begins to acquire wisdom when